AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 25 as follows:

Revealed sequences with high homology level relative to the allosattin-1, from the structure, functions and origen point of view, belong to prion proteins (PrP), i.e., compounds of a similar group. Prion proteins (prions) are produced by cells of different tissues of many kinds of animals, including human and other mammals. Normal functions of prions are still not sufficiently explored. At the same time it is known that under certain conditions prions can undergo the conformational changes, resulting in pathological scrapie-isoform which is responsible for propagation of some neurodegenerating diseases. Usually, mature prion protein comprises more than 200 amino acid residues. Pathological properties of prions are connected with fragments homologous to 114-134 PrP I fragment of a bull (SEQ ID NO 8), particularly to amyloid hydrophobic region 124-131 (Ala-Gly-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala) of said fragment of sequence SEQ ID NO 8 (10). Allostatin-1 (SEQ ID NO 1) is homologous to repeated sites 64-75, 72-83, 80-91, 87-98, 96-108 of SEQ ID NO 8 but structurally it is completely distinguishing from the site 114-134 PrP I of SEQ ID NO 8. Close structural similarity between said sites and proposed peptides (e.g., 11 of 13 aminoacids (84 %) of 96-108 PrP I (SEQ ID NO 8) site of a bull are similar to allostatin SEQ ID NO 1 assumes also the similarity of biological activity. Thus, very probably, one can suppose that fragments of mammal prions homologous to proposed antitumoral peptides, exhibit also similar type of antitumoral activity. Mechanism of probable antitumoral action of said fragments is unknown but some facts suggest that said prions pertain to regulation of T-lymphocytes' activity (11). In turn, T-lymphocytes play the main part in reactions of antitumoral immunity.